

# Rumanian Troops Cross Into Bulgaria

## MILK STRIKE AFFECTS CITY ONLY SLIGHTLY

## New York Gets from 50 to 70 Per Cent of Normal Supply.

## FAMINE MAY BE ACUTE THURSDAY

## Dillon and Dealers Clash at Hearing—Calls It Protest Against Him.

New York had plenty of milk yesterday, the first day of the statewide farmers' strike against the large concerns distributing, under normal conditions, 2,400,000 quarts in the metropolitan district.

There was no suffering among infants, aged persons, and the inmates of hospitals, to whom, in many cases, milk means life. The dealers estimate that more than half of the regular supply was received. Inspectors for the Health Department report that 70 per cent of normal shipments arrived at the various terminals.

Indications are that the famine will not become acute until tomorrow or Thursday. The big dealers hope to increase their distribution to-day by utilizing emergency sources that have been tapped to augment the fluid milk trade under strike stress.

## Dillon Admits Half Supply.

John J. Dillon, Commissioner of the State Department of Foods and Markets, the central figure in the strike, concedes that 50 per cent deliveries arrived yesterday.

"But the supply will fall to 25 per cent to-morrow," he said last night. "On Wednesday it will be less. Thursday will bring a serious shortage, and by Friday I look to see the distributors without any milk."

Reports from the seventeen thousand farmers organized into the Dairyman's League throughout the milk producing area show that they purpose to do almost anything with their milk except send it to the New York dealers who have refused to sign contracts through Commissioner Dillon.

Attorney General Egburt E. Woodbury took the first step yesterday to bring about a settlement of the dispute. He announced at Albany that he had ordered an immediate investigation of the milk situation at the request of both the dealers and the farmers. Both allege that the Donnelly anti-trust act has been violated.

## Lewis to Conduct Inquiry.

Deputy Attorney General Merton E. Lewis, counsel to the Thompson legislative investigating committee, has been appointed to conduct the inquiry. The Attorney General will also make application to the courts for the naming of an impartial referee to take testimony.

"My intention is to discover the real cause of the strike, and then to apply a remedy," the Attorney General said.

Families depending on delicatessen shops and small grocery stores for milk were the first to feel the effects of the shortage yesterday. Hundreds of these little zones of distribution were without milk after the morning rush trade.

On the lower East Side a few anxious mothers walked for blocks before they found food for their infants. Because farmers upstate held back milk, the soda fountains operated by one large chain of drug stores displayed a sign last night that the price of a milk shake had been increased from 5 to 10 cents.

## Only Slight Inconvenience.

To the great majority of people, however, the threatened milk famine brought no inconvenience. Many customers of the large firms who had been accustomed to getting two bottles found only one on the dumbwaiter. But they were assured of the same delivery to-day.

Officials of the distributing concerns made the following predictions last night:

H. N. Halleck, vice-president of the Borden Condensed Milk Company—"We received 60 per cent deliveries to-day. We hope to improve on this amount to-morrow."

Lotus Horton, president of the Sheffield Farms-Slackon-Decker Company—"Our shipments to-day were better than 50 per cent. To-morrow we expect to receive 60 per cent."

Raymond E. Van Cise, president of the Mutual-McDermott Milk Corporation—"We hope to raise 40 per cent deliveries to-day to 75 per cent to-morrow."

Railroad Cars Fall Off.

The railroad companies reported a 30 per cent falling off in the number of milk trains that brought Saturday's milk to New York early yesterday morning.

In addition to sending their agents

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## Judge Rosalsky's Uncle Exiled to Siberia as Spy

## Man, 85 Years Old, Sentenced for Life by Court Martial on Charge of Aiding Germans, Jurist Learns from Immigrant Relative.

Judge Otto Rosalsky, of the Court of Special Sessions, last night learned from an immigrant that his uncle, Mayer Progradsky, of Pakst, in the Province of Suwalki, had been sentenced by the Russian government to lifelong exile in Siberia. The immigrant was Herman Progradsky, cousin of Judge Rosalsky and son of the eighty-five-year-old exile.

The younger Progradsky arrived with his wife, daughter and brother-in-law on the Nieuw Amsterdam Sunday. They were detained on Ellis Island yesterday because of Mrs. Progradsky's brother, Emil Mayer. Judge Rosalsky was unable to meet the immigrants, and his father greeted them instead.

"My father was accused of aiding the Germans," said Herman. "The Russian authorities burned the mill near Pakst and took him a prisoner. Meantime my mother and the other members of the family had escaped to the town and were not caught. My father, an old, weak man, was sent to prison and for several months lingered behind bars. Then the Russian authorities held a court-martial, decided that my father had sold grain to the Germans and had otherwise acted as a spy, and exiled him. The judge and the other members of the family have inquired where he could be located, but all I know is that he is somewhere near Tomsk."

Herman Progradsky had been in this country twice before. He served in the Russo-Japanese War, having been impressed when on a visit to relatives. He tried to visit his relatives again shortly before the outbreak of the present war and again was impressed into the Russian military service. He was made a purchaser of supplies because of his mercantile experience.

Progradsky brought with him messages and appeals for funds from eighty families in Russia to friends and relatives in this country. A family reunion was held last night at the Rosalsky home.

## FARMERS OFFER MILK FOR BABIES

## Orange County Men Demand Total Surrender by Big Companies.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)

Middletown, N. Y., Oct. 2.—If New York's Health Department is willing to waive pasteurization, Orange County farmers are ready to make the city's babies a gift of their entire daily output of milk pending a settlement of the present strike. But they are equally ready, almost to a man, to pour their entire supply upon the ground rather than permit a single quart to fall into the hands of the big dairy companies they charge with attempting to enslave them.

The result is that the big plants of the companies that serve the metropolitan district with milk were idle to-day, with every prospect of being still more desolate to-morrow unless some miracle of diplomacy is worked to-night.

Farmers repeatedly announced their readiness to do anything that might be suggested to prevent babies and invalids in New York from suffering. But they announced also that no settlement with the big distributing companies would be worked out except through a complete surrender of the dairies to the producers and payment of their prices.

## Farmers' Wives Use Milk.

Orange County's cows produced their regular quota of 320,000 quarts of milk to-day, and the farmers' wives so met about converting it into cheese, butter and the many dishes for the table their ingenuity might suggest. They announced that they could continue this plan for thirty days without material loss, as the demand for other dairy products is such that they can get almost as much for their milk in this form.

Men in a position to know were emphatic in their statements that less than 5 per cent of the normal supply of milk was delivered to the big dairy plants in the county to-day and yesterday. More than that amount of milk was sent to New York, however, as the companies had been storing it in anticipation of the situation. But shipment of stored milk suffered an unexpected setback.

Louis Tollins, inspector of foods and representative of that department throughout the milk producing country, spent yesterday in an automobile trying to find a hidden milk that might be rushed off by unusual routes. His orders were to label all milk stored more than forty-eight hours before pasteurization that it might be destroyed on arrival in New York.

Before the conclusion of the day Tollins' search for "illicit" milk took on the aspect of revenue men in the Kentucky moonshine whiskey districts. Late in the afternoon he discovered twenty-five cans in the hay loft of a barn near here. The farmers are sure it belonged to a big dairy concern and was ready to be shipped to New York to-night in violation of the regulations.

## Farmers Aid Milk Work.

Inspector Tollins marked the cans and wired his superiors in the city of the discovery. But it is whispered among farmers who made the find have gone him one better by making it impossible for anybody to use the milk should it find its way to market.

In the neighborhood of Middletown the Borden company has fourteen immense pasteurization and purchasing plants. The Beakes Dairy Company six, the Sheffield Farms four, the Mutual McDermott company three, the Clover Farms one and other companies have received only one can of milk each. Several plants received none. The Beakes plant was reported to have received fifty cans from its town farms. Even this, however, was only half its normal daily supply.

About every plant is a formidable horde of farmer pickets, who challenge every vehicle carrying anything that

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## MEXICO ASKS BRITAIN SEES QUICK RECALL OF U. S. TROOPS AT WAR'S END

## Carranza Tells Commission He Will Police Border. Wilson and Hughes Favor Peace League, Says Bryce.

## AMERICANS HEAR OF REBEL RAIDS SHOWS VALUE OF NEUTRAL'S AID

## Reports Affect Deliberations of Joint Commission. Conflict in Vain Unless Future Is Assured, Says Ex-Envoy.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)

Atlantic City, Oct. 2.—Presentation to the American members of the Mexican-American Joint Commission by General Carranza's representatives of a definite border protection plan, calculated to prevent further bandit raids into United States territory, marked the reopening of the peace board's conferences at the Hotel Traymore to-day.

While details of the proposal were not divulged, it is understood that the plan calls for the immediate withdrawal of Pershing's troops and the concentration of a large Constitutional force in the territory now in American control. A further provision is for a Mexican military patrol of the northern boundaries of the states of Sonora, Chihuahua and Coahuila. The Mexicans hold that the de facto government has ample military strength to carry out this programme without neglecting other sections of the country in which enemies of the de facto government are operating.

The American representatives, while they express themselves as "convinced of the wisdom of the plan," are not so sure of the wisdom of the Mexican proposal. They are, however, taken by the Mexican border protection proposal under consideration, and a decision, it was said, may be expected soon.

"The Mexicans are said," said a Mexican official who came here to "see what is going on."

"Effect of U. S. Election."

"Election Day is coming quickly and the opportunity to arrange advantageously the difficulties between the Carranzistas and the rest of the world is passing quickly, too. If Mr. Hughes is elected President of the United States Mr. Carranza will have to leave for Havana or Paris—or somewhere out of Mexico. If Wilson falls, Carranza falls, and Wilson's fall seems near. The Mexicans are said."

Whether this explanation of the Mexicans' dejection be correct or otherwise there is no doubt that the proximity of Election Day is influencing them to hurry negotiations. They realize that no matter what the election outcome may be Mexico will find advantageous parity with the United States extremely difficult after the voting is over.

The conference met this afternoon for further consideration of the border protection plan, and this evening representatives of American mining interests were received by the American commissioners. The mining men, headed by William Leob, Jr., of the American Smelting and Refining Company, came from New York to enlighten the commissioners regarding industrial conditions in Mexico. A forty-page complaint against Carranza's confiscatory decrees was set by the mining interests to the commission to-day.

## Personnel of Delegation.

The delegation of mining representatives was composed of Henry Bruere and Julian B. Beatty, of the American Metals Company; Judge J. D. Hoff, of Omaha, general counsel for Phelps Dodge & Co., and the Greene-Cannons properties; William Mason Smith, of the Company Metalurgica Mexicana; Charles Earl, of the American Smelting and Refining Company; and Mr. Leob. The closing of the National Bank of Mexico and the Bank of London and Mexico will be a subject of conference discussion to-morrow.

## Political Motives Seen in Carranza's Demand

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Oct. 2.—Carranza's new demand for the withdrawal of the American troops from Mexico is interpreted

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## LETTER MAILED IN '59 IS FINALLY DELIVERED

## Travelled 16 Miles in 57 Years—Addressee's Son Gets It.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Philadelphia, Oct. 2.—Edwin R. Edenhorn, a grain dealer and member of the Commercial Exchange, received a letter Saturday which was mailed to his father fifty-seven years ago at Willow Grove. It had travelled sixteen miles to this city, at the rate of a mile every three and a half years.

Mr. Edenhorn to-day brought the delay to the attention of Postmaster Thornton, and an attempt will be made to trace the letter and learn why it took so long to reach its destination. Mr. Edenhorn did not make any complaint, but felt that out of curiosity an investigation should be made.

The letter was written three years before the grain dealer was born. He believes it was mislaid and came to light only recently. The elder Edenhorn has been dead several years, and his office moved more than ten years ago. By referring to a directory the postal authorities found his son and transmitted the letter to the branch office in the Bourse.

## Garet Garrett

It is an old fact that the adjective people use most often in speaking of statistics, or figures, is "dry." Figures really are fascinating—if you know how to handle them.

That is what makes Garet Garrett's Business Man's Financial Page so interesting. He knows how to handle the figures that are its basis. He knows what they mean and how to tell you about it—which is something not every financial writer can do. You will see where he is different, and therefore actively helpful, if you turn this morning to Page 10.

### The Tribune

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## Ten Zeppelins Killed One In Latest Raid on London

## Another Person Injured, and Little Damage Done—Airship, Once Driven Off by Aerial Guns, Returned to Meet Flaming Death.

By ARTHUR S. DRAPER.

London, Oct. 2.—Potter's Bar, outside the northern limits of London, is becoming a Potter's Field for Zeppelins. The flyer brought down last night is the second in a month to come to earth near the Bar while attempting to penetrate the barrage of guns, aeroplanes and searchlights that defend the city.

Ten of the super-airships took part in last night's raid, but only two attempted to carry the attack to London. It was over-confidence, rash boldness, that brought disaster to the victim. Driven off once by anti-aircraft guns and aeroplanes, it returned to the attack while the city's defenders were still very much alive to the danger. A combined assault by guns and 'planes ended its career in short order.

## Airship Falls Slowly.

Though the raider's whole envelope appeared to burst into flames at one flash, the ship hovered almost stationary in the air for three minutes after it received its death blow. When it did fall, with its entire surface afire, it dropped so slowly that many people in the city witnessed the spectacle.

To-day crowds swarmed out to Potter's Bar to gaze at the wreck. In an open field close to a farmhouse the charred and twisted remains smouldered most of the day. Hardly a recognizable vestige of the great engine of destruction remained. It burned more fiercely than any of its predecessors.

Every one of the raider's crew perished with the ship. Of all the mangled bodies scattered over the field near the ruins, not one was recognizable. Few of the bodies were burned, so it is assumed that the Germans leaped from the gondola as it neared the ground.

## Slight Damage Caused.

Although the ten raiders covered a wider area than many former flying squadrons, the casualties and damage were slight. Only one person was killed and one, a woman, injured. The material damage is reported by an official statement issued to-day to have been insignificant.

The British people, always calm during a Zeppelin attack, are now becoming almost indifferent. So efficient have the new air defences of London and its outlying districts proved that the citizens are inclined to treat raids as sporting propositions—a fair test between Count Zeppelin's monsters and the British guns and aeroplanes. Within the circle of the guns the raiders are like ducks surrounded by hunters—there is small chance of escape.

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## BRITISH 2 MILES FROM BAPAUME

## Cavalry Reaches Beet Field Beyond Trenches in Night Dash.

With the British Armies in France, Oct. 2 (via London, Oct. 3).—Bapaume is now only two miles beyond the British advance line. Soldiers charging in yesterday's attack speak of their amazement at finding themselves crossing a field of sugar beets. They had last fought their way out of the desert zone created by the shell fire into a region where peasants have grown their crops, and evacuated their homes only when the battle front drew nearer.

Looking toward Bapaume behind Le Sars' rich farming country, with the villages largely intact, it appears almost as normal as the ten miles back of the old trench lines on the British side.

So open has the fighting become now in the center that cavalry patrols have been used. It is daring, ticklish business, riding forth in the darkness, not knowing at what instant some hidden machine gun might be aroused to action. Though some of the riders had their horses shot under them, and some horses foundered in the abandoned trenches, others carried their scouting nearly a mile beyond the infantry advanced line and brought back valuable information.

Most of those who lost horses managed to return on foot with their reports. Others brought in prisoners, including an officer tethered among the German outposts in the shell craters, who was astounded at the apparition of men on horseback looming out of the night on the Western front, where the cavalry has had so little to do.

The troopers were jubilant over the results of their adventure, which old trench warriors prophesied would mean certain death.

The British are in the southern edge of Le Sars and around Eaucourt l'Abbaye, where Germans still hold forth in the cellars of the old Abbey buildings.

## GEN. GOETHALS BACK, PLANS TO QUIT ARMY

## Does Not Expect to Return to Canal Zone.

Major General George W. Goethals, Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, arrived here last night from Colon on the steamship Pastores of the United Fruit line. General Goethals said he did not expect to return to the Canal Zone, as he plans to retire from the army in December.

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## NINE HURT IN 'L' CRASH; TOWER MAN BLAMED

## Passengers Piled in Heap When Train Hits Switch Engine.

Through an error of an inexperienced tower man, nine persons were injured last night when a two-car shuttle train on the Second Avenue "L" crowded with passengers, entered an open switch under the Willis Avenue bridge, at 132d Street, The Bronx, and crashed into an electric switch engine attached to a string of construction cars.

As the train crossed the Harlem River bridge and turned from the Third Avenue "L" tracks to the trestle leading to the New York, New Haven & Hartford yards, Motorman Casper Olson saw the signals set for him to proceed. The train took the switch at high speed and Olson put on the brakes, but the train struck the switch engine with such force that the construction cars were sent a distance of 200 yards down the track.

More than 100 men and women were tossed into a heap in the aisle. Elwyn Cook, of 370 East Fifty-third Street, tower man, admitted he had ordered his assistant to throw the switch for the construction train to pass through, and then, forgetting his order, had given the right of way to the "L" train. He had been in the tower only two weeks.

## HINDENBURG, 69, HAILED AS GREATEST GERMAN

Berlin, Oct. 2.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg, chief of the general staff, is to-day celebrating his sixty-ninth birthday at headquarters on the Eastern front. The Berlin newspapers all publish articles exalting him as the greatest German of the age, and expressing the fullest confidence in his ability to lead the German army to victory.

From this point the Serbian guns now dominate the entire eastern side of the Cerna Valley as far as the outskirts of Monastir. From here also they will be able to flank the Bulgarian positions directly west of Kaimakalan and compel the enemy to retire upon Monastir.

Because Germany needs a success to

## FORCE DANUBE AS CZAR WINS IN DOBRUDJA

## Mackensen's Flank and Rear Now Threatened.

## SERBS ADVANCE IN TONATIVE LAND

## Gain Mile and a Half Beyond Kaimakalan—Near Monastir.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Oct. 2.—A new phase of the great battle in the Balkans has opened. The Rumanians crossed the Danube River south of Bucharest to-day, and won a firm footing on the southern bank.

In this movement the Rumanian and Russian troops in the Dobrudja cooperated by thrusting forward against Mackensen's whole front and pressing the enemy's lines back in the centre and on the right flank, along the Danube.

At the same time King Ferdinand's troops in Transylvania carried out a successful offensive movement north of Fogaras, near the scene of their recent defeat at the hands of von Falkenhayn, advancing on both sides of the Great Kukul River.

The success of the new attempt to crush Bulgaria depends to a large extent on the strength of the forces Rumania can put into the field in the border region while still threatened by Falkenhayn's drive on the west. Powerful forces, well equipped with guns and ammunition, might strike a vital blow at Bulgaria in a short time.

## Three Paths Are Open.

From the tip of the angle formed by the Danube and the Dobrudja-Bulgarian border, where the Rumanian army of invasion has won a firm grip, King Ferdinand's troops may strike in any one of three directions, and be rewarded with important successes.

The most probable move would be toward the southwest, with Rusechuk the goal. This city of 33,000 lies on the Danube at the influx of the River Lem. Its importance lies in the fact that it is the northern terminus of a railroad running almost in a straight line to Varna, 139 miles to the southeast. It was an important fortress under the Turks, and would serve as an excellent base for Rumanian operations against Bulgaria.

Control of the Rusechuk-Varna railroad would assure the success of any invasion of Bulgaria from the north-east and form a barrier from the Danube to the Black Sea. The greatest prize beyond this line is Shumla, on a branch of this same railway and only fifty-five miles west of Varna. This position is of the highest importance. It is here that the roads from the Danube pass over the Balkan mountains and meet the road from Varna.

The next Rumanian move possibly will aim not at Rusechuk and the Varna railroad, but at the envelopment of the German-Bulgarian army in Southern Dobrudja. An advance may then be expected toward Furtukai and a little to the south of the Danube. In this way the Rumanians now in Bulgaria could catch Mackensen's troops in the rear, while the Russians pressed them back from Central Dobrudja. Trapped between the two forces and exposed to the fire of Russian warships if they retreated too near the Black Sea coast, the Teutonic army would suffer a heavy setback if it were not entirely encircled and captured.

## Teutons Seize Heights.

While the Rumanians are advancing at some points in Transylvania, they have been checked and driven back in other sectors. Near Orsova the Teutons have seized several heights, and at Peirous, in the Strein Valley region, Mount Oboroa has fallen into their hands. News from the front indicates, however, that the Rumanians have completely recovered from the effects of their reverse in the Hermannstadt sector and are once more conducting a successful offensive.

The success of the Rumanians on these two fronts has been duplicated by the Serbians and their allies in Macedonia. From the Kaimakalan ridge, which they conquered completely last week, King Peter's troops swung forward to the north to-day and penetrated a mile and a half into their own land, overwhelming the important position of Kotechovo, about five miles southeast of Monastir.

From this point the Serbian guns now dominate the entire eastern side of the Cerna Valley as far as the outskirts of Monastir. From here also they will be able to flank the Bulgarian positions directly west of Kaimakalan and compel the enemy to retire upon Monastir.

Because Germany needs a success to